

THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL

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DIRECTORY.

RAILROAD TIME, NEWMARKET

For the information of our Subscribers we publish the Time Table of the Northern Railroad Passenger Trains leaving NEWMARKET, going both North and South:

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:	
Going North.....	12 M.
Going South.....	12 A.M.
MAIL TRAIN:	
Going North.....	9 A.M.
Going South.....	4 1/2 P.M.

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Jan. 2, 1856.

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of Newmarket and surrounding country, for the liberal patronage bestowed on her during the past season, and to inform them that she has just received a stock of goods of the best quality and

LATEST STYLE OF FASHION,

Far superior to anything she has kept hitherto.

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POETRY.

IMPROVPTU.

BY E. M. G.

Half Canada! thou'rt just awaking
Fra thy long slumber;
And the bright dawn o'er thee breaking,
Ca's forth joyous numbers.
Fra thy children far an' wide,
Fra surrounding nations,
Britain hails her chief with pride!
And hails to thy orations—
In these last days.

God ha' g'en thee fruits o' soil!
Blind an' brains in plenty—
A' thy foes thou yet shalt foil,
An' speer thee—'Wha' ha' sent ye
To disturb a nation's peace—
To destroy that kindly feeling
Which has grown by slow degrees
In the heart o' every shealing.

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On our soil a footing—
An' ye'll get it toll an' pain,
An' practice us 'ill shooting!'
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We are strong and we are free!
An' ken ye, ye may trust us—
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Our noble mother's deep in war!
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To humble down the Russian bear,
Or any other whelp, sir!
So tak' a word o' gods advice,
G'en ye friendly feeling—
Stay at home, an' ye are wise!
An' practice honest dealing—
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But we men are gentle-men—
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If ance ye wake the Lion's roar,
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our sanctum the other day, reading in one

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"Where's that?" says he.

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uted the natural frontiers of the Danube for a ratification of the frontiers by a cession of territory.

In the Second, the Reply consented absolutely to the conditions laid down by the Allies.

As to the Third, it accepted the system of the neutralization of the Black Sea, admitting its legitimate consequences in the sense required by the Allies. It merely adopted a different mode of expression, which, however, seemed to imply no essential modification in the basis settled by the Austrian Ultimatum.

Lastly, Count Nesselrode passed in silence the right reserved by the Allies of adding special conditions for the general interests of Europe.

The writer goes on to state that a meeting was held at Count Buel's on Saturday afternoon last, at which the Baron de Bouquency and Sir Hamilton Seymour were present. After having read the Russian reply, the French and English representatives agreed with the Austrian Minister in his opinion that Count Nesselrode's note deserved the collective examination of the Allies, both from its contents and its conciliatory form of expression. (Consequently proceeds the writer) an Imperial courier leaves this (Saturday) evening for Paris and London, with the text of the Russian reply. The first consequence of the decision came to be the Allied representatives at Vienna was, that no change whatever could take place in the relation between Austria and Russia till the Allies had transmitted their conclusion on the Russian Note, and the recall of Count Esterhazy from St. Petersburg was necessarily adjourned till its receipt.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Times, Jan. 18.

What does Russia mean by an unconditional acceptance? We have held an acceptance of hers before, and have some experience how coolly she can dishonour it. Other dispatches from Vienna speak of the terms being accepted as the basis of negotiation. Logically there is no distinction between the two, for the foundations on which a negotiation rests must be accepted unconditionally, or they are no foundations at all. We must begin somewhere, and that with which we begin must be unconditional, but we have some experience how Russia understands these things when we remember that last year she undertook to do away with her preponderance in the Black Sea, and could be brought to assent to no means of carrying out this condition which did not tend to defeat it. We do not believe, as we have said, that any of these difficulties will really be allowed to interfere with that peace which the Court of St. Petersburg seem to have determined to be necessary to its interests, but merely wish to cool the ardor of those over-sanguine spirits who may infer that everything is already done, and that nothing remains for England and France, but to ring their bells, light their bonfires, and pay the bill.

Nothing should induce us to relax for a single moment in our preparations until all the stipulations we have mentioned have been clearly and unequivocally but by Austria, and as clearly and unequivocally conceded. We must remember that by the pressure we have put upon Russia, and not by the mediation of Austria, has the present happy alteration in our circumstances been brought about, and that, if we would preserve the advantages of our condition, it can only be done by a constant adherence to the very means by which the change has been produced. Let Russia once reason to believe that we have allowed the hopes of ease and tranquility to unnerve our vigilance and disarm our courage, and the whole work must be done over again, for she will assuredly find means to wriggle out of the concessions she has made, and to resume her old attitude of haughtiness and defiance.

The way to obtain peace is to make our adversary feel thoroughly—that is, indeed, to go more than the truth—how much more necessary is that peace to her than it is to us. We have tried reason and remonstrance with no effect, have tried vigor and action with the most encouraging results. By energetic action we have compelled the enemy to negotiate; by a continuance of that energy and that action we shall bring those negotiations to a happy result. It is the common error of historians to attribute in these matters too much to the talents of plenipotentiaries, and too little to the relative force of the contracting States. No negotiator was more successful than Charles XI., before the battle of Poltava, nor Napoleon before the expedition to Moscow, for their arguments were backed by their bayonets, and faults in their logic passed unnoticed amid the thunder of their cannon. After these vigors reverse they negotiated with equal talent, but entirely different success, for the power that gave force to their propositions was gone. Now, then, if you in the course of war, it is necessary to push on those preparations which are required for efficiency of our sea and land forces in the next campaign. Never before was that necessity so urgent, never would the effect of any relaxation or remissness be so immediately felt. We have the goal in sight, and that ought to induce us rather to double than remit our exertions. By observing this line of conduct we shall either have gained the noblest victory—a solid and lasting peace, or in a position to inspire those who shall have withheld it from us with a still more durable repentance.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 18.

All that can with certainty be said at present is, that if Russia is prepared in good faith to accept unconditionally the Austrian proposals, this is a proof that she already feels so severely the pressure of the war as to be hopeless of the future. The acceptance of such terms cannot but be most mortifying to the pride of the Russian Government. At the outset of the war it asserted a right to arbitrate between the Sultan and his Christian subjects, and seized upon the principalities as a "material guarantee" for submission to its arrogant claims. At the end of the war, if the proposals are accepted, it will submit to have the protectorate of the Slavians wrested from it by other Powers, and will cede permanently a part of its territory. This will be all it has

gained by the loss of its Black Sea fleet, the destruction of the labor of long years at Sebastopol, and the expenditure of much blood and treasure. All this is very humiliating; but it is precisely the depth of the humiliation, and the certainty that the lapse of a few years will enable Russia to repair its losses, which induce us to doubt the possibility of the permanence of a peace concluded under such circumstances. The wounded pride of Russia will rankle at her heart, and stimulate her to seize the first opportunity to efface the memory of her shame by some dazzling exploit. The cherished ambition of centuries will not be lightly relinquished.

Mean while the course of the Allies, if they are bent upon concluding a peace, is clear. Russia has been brought to terms by the losses she has already suffered during the war; by the preparations of the Allies to resume hostile operations on an increased scale, and with more of systematic plan, as soon as the season permits; and by the defensive alliance with Sweden. Fear alone has induced Russia to entertain pacific sentiments—fear alone can keep her in that mood. The war must not be allowed to slacken for a moment while negotiations are in progress. Victories won by the Allies will be more effective negotiators than the most skillful diplomats.

It will be seen from the dispatches—that the resolution to accept all the Esterhazy propositions was the direct act of the Russian cabinet itself, and notified to the Austrian minister at St. Petersburg as such at the eleventh hour.

From the Morning Chronicle, Jan. 17.

Great excitement prevailed in the city to-day in consequence of an announcement made by the *Times* that Russia had accepted the ultimatum of Austria. The Stock markets were immediately rendered most susceptible, and a scene of an indescribable character took place a few minutes after the Stock Exchange opened. Consols and the other English funded securities went up 3 per cent., Turkish Bonds 5 per cent., Railway Shares from £2 to £4, and a general buoyant feeling was manifested throughout. Telegraphic messages to all parts of the country were dispatched in almost endless numbers, and the replies received were to buy, buy, buy Stock of every kind, in most instances without any reserve prices being fixed. The business transacted, therefore, on *bona fide* and speculative account, was very extensive. After about two hours of intense excitement, the market began to droop, the latest edition of the *Times* giving no further information on so important a subject.

The Concordat.

The Concordat in Austria is not very popular with the Bureaucracy—the Government officials objecting to give up a share of their power to the Bishops; accordingly a conflict between them must soon arise, and a decision of Francis Joseph will expatriate either the Episcopacy or the Civil Government. The Italian clergy being anxious to bring about such a collision, the Archbishop of Milan, the Bishops of Brescia, Mantua, Cremona, and Pavia, met in December in Episcopal Synod in order to discuss and determine the rights and obligations which have accrued to them by the Concordat. Their resolutions are secret, still one of them has been published by the reverend gentlemen themselves. A circular dated the 23d of December was sent by them to all the editors and printers and booksellers, enjoining on them the communication of all the manuscript they publish, and of all the books they sell, for ecclesiastical censorship, threatening them in case of refusal with the prohibition of their publications, and if necessary with solemn excommunication. The publishers and printers, uncertain what line of action to pursue, appealed to the Civil Governor, Baron Burger, who replied that, not having received any imperial order or Government instruction as regards the reintroduction of Censorship, he advised the publishers and editors not to heed the Episcopal Circular. The Bishops, opposed by the Civil Government, carried the case before the throne. Considerable excitement is now felt in Austria as to the result of their claim, which, if conceded by the Emperor, is considered as a forerunner of more important ecclesiastical encroachments as regards matrimonial and testamentary legislation, since according to the Council of Trent and the Canon Law, this falls within the scope of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The Protestants of Hungary are likewise in great distress, as it is rumored that the right of the communities to elect their clergymen and superintendents is to be transferred from them to an Imperial Board or Consistory, to be appointed by the Emperor and his Jesuit Counsellors. The Government has already usurped the right of dismissing at will Professors of the Protestant Colleges, and has arrogated the charters of all the educational establishments unprovided with funds to an extent fixed by the Government in an arbitrary way. Inquests into the soundness of faith and clerical proceeding for heresy, have now reappearing in Austria, and though the civil government has as yet not countenanced these encroachments of the priests, it is the decision of the Emperor in the above mentioned case of Lombard Bishops, which will establish the form for all the officials, and may hand over Austria to the medieval jurisdiction of the Church.

Prayers of the Parsecers for the Success of the British over Russia.

From the Sunday Times, Dec. 17.

A singular circumstance attended the thanksgiving at Bombay desired by the Governor-General for our successes in the Crimea. On the 2d of December, the day fixed upon, the Parsees, of their own accord, met in the Town Hall to listen to a lecture on the freedom and blessings of the British Government, contrasted with the tyranny and oppression of Russia, drawn up and delivered by one of their countrymen—Dossabhai Framjee. The lecture being concluded, the service of the day was wound up by the following prayer, not only remarkable for its own excellence and appropriateness, but doubly so as one of the first ever delivered by a layman in public, and in the ordinary conversational language of the hearers, the Parsee worship being conducted, and their sacred books being written, wholly in an unknown tongue, unintelligible

to the worshippers, and very imperfectly understood by the great body of the priest-hood themselves.

"O Almighty God, let Thy shadow always fall wherever the British rule exists. Grant it, O God, success in all its undertakings—vanquish by the aid of Thy powerful hands all its enemies—and grant that its greatness may still rise, and its glory effects be spread over a still greater portion of the world. Receive our humble action of knowledge, O Lord for having placed us under such a beneficent rule, and we pray to Thee to preserve us under it." Grant, O Heaven, that the Government over our head be actuated in ruling over us with still greater kindness, and its effects be spread still wider. O Almighty Protector, preserve for ever more, secure our lives and properties, as they are now—and grant that the securities may be still more strengthened. Bestow, O Lord, still more merciful heart to the Queen who reigns over us. We pray to Thee, O Almighty God, to bless her armies with successes in the great war in which they are now engaged, and bring to a speedy end the strife, by granting victory to those who have gone to shed their blood in the right cause. Grant, O gracious God, that we may continue to live, as we now do, with perfect security to ourselves, under the Government in which we now are, and that we may ever be impressed with a grateful sense of the advantages which we enjoy under this benign reign. Amen.

THE North York Sentinel.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Is Published in the Town of Newmarket every Thursday Morning.
At the Office, Main-Street, nearly opposite the "Railroad Hotel."

A. BOULTBEE, Editor.

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NEWMARKET, THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1856.

The Peace Question.

The rumours of peace brought by the last steamers, and which is now a topic of all absorbing interest in the old world, is also a matter of the first magnitude so far as the interests of Canada are concerned. Far removed as we are from the burden of the war which is pressing heavily on the energies of Britain, Canada has during its progress sprung into a condition of almost unexampled prosperity. The prices of produce have steadily advanced to far beyond remunerating rates, and as a natural result the business and extension of all branches of trade and manufacture; land has within three years doubled in value, and affluence succeeded the more struggle for livelihood. While this enviable state is in no small degree to be attributed to the immense development of our resources in those years, still it cannot be doubted that the war has been a chief cause in the rise in value of all articles of food. On the more rumour of the termination of that war we have seen the value of our staple commodity decline nearly forty per cent. So startling a fact affords food for reflection to every thinking man. We cannot shut our eyes to the conviction that in the Agricultural community, a large share of operations have been and are now being based on the present almost famine value of grain products; farmers are being purchased at rates only warranted by the confidence of the continuance of those prices; in leasing the same theory prevails; nor does it halt there. In every ramification of industry the same faith in the future is apparent. Would it not be well to draw wisdom and caution from the lessons of the past? Would these enterprises have been undertaken with wheat at 3s. 6d. per bushel? If not, some regard should be had to the possibility of a recurrence of low prices, and consequently of stagnation in trade. We are far from seeking to detract from the present benefits of our position, yet would fain see less blind faith manifested in the future, which may deprive this country of a large portion of the advantage of that position.

When any enterprise is pushed too far a reaction may be anticipated. Should the system continue of purchasing land at enormous prices in anticipation of its paying for itself, and any important event, peace for instance, permanently reduce the value of produce, the reaction must fall most severely on the now holders of land, and tend to produce a most material depreciation in the value of real estate, than which no greater calamity can befall the welfare of a young country. It is not likely that the late decline in prices will continue to the extent now felt; the movement was probably but the effect of a sudden panic caused by the slight prospect of peace; still whether that prospect be or be not delusive, its effect will not cease to be felt in the market. Till all hope of successful negotiation be destroyed great caution will be exercised by the buyers. Added to this we must also consider the vast accumulation of grain now stored at

Chicago and other western ports to be poured into the market at the opening of navigation. We have no authentic information of the amount of last year's surplus of the west now awaiting transportation, but judging from the previous year the quantity must be immense. On the other hand it may be said there is as yet no solid probability of peace. Russia has it is true, agreed to negotiate. A most insecure basis on which to rest a hope of peace. We have already seen sufficient of her dour diplomacy to give rise to grave doubts of her good faith in the present step. To conclude such a peace as the Allies would accept, would be in the last degree derogatory to her dignity and pride, a step to which she is not yet prepared. The struggle the sovereign has been too short for her fully to appreciate the difficulty and danger of a contest with the two first powers of Europe; more especially when we review the different motives actuating the combatants. Russia aims to increase the power and extent of her great empire; England and France but to restrain and curb her insatiable ambition; with such incentives to persevere Russia will not lightly forget her long cherished project. Armed with their sense of rectitude and conscious of their vast means and preparations to ensure success the allied powers will never consent to other than a full and fair adjustment of the questions at issue. These circumstances therefore forebadow the prosecution of the war on a scale more extended and with consequences more dire than has yet been witnessed. If then, Russia prove insincere in the present negotiations, the coming spring will bring forth a struggle in which the power of the contending Empires will be tested to the utmost, the duration of which cannot be foretold.

Letter from Australia.

We insert the following Australian letter from an old resident of Newmarket to a friend residing here, which will be found interesting and instructive:—
MY DEAR SIR,—I have at length come to an anchor after a deal of travelling, during which time I visited our colonies in Africa and Australia; at the latter I had quite a siege of it, having been nearly ten months under government Commission, and I spent nearly three of them visiting the various divisions of Government, of which Sydney and Melbourne are the capitals, taking advantage of spare time to dive into the different interiors; where, amongst my adventures one morning I had a narrow escape from a poisonous snake, who escaped himself however after spoiling my appetite for breakfast. At another time I was nearly overcome by a Shark, but finally succeeded in inserting an ounce-bullet into his head. My time spent there was in the height of summer, which you must reverse with that of Canada, being the months of January, February and March; the heat was intense; the thermometer on one of those days rose to 130° Fahrenheit, in the shade. Many persons dropped dead from sun-stroke; fowls and other small parts of the animal creation were destroyed, and the very fruit on the trees bled in the act of growing. Prudent people shut their doors and windows close, and dark, and lucky was he who had a sheet of water between him and the wind, to temper it. The country looked to disadvantage while I was there; vegetation was parched and brown, no grass, and every breeze of wind raised clouds of dust; if you gave greenhouses went about thickly veiled. A quiet night was certainly beautiful, but after all not more so than a Canadian one. The luxuriant vegetation of Canada was totally wanting; the trees have not one-third the foliage of your beech and maple, giving the idea of the tree being unhealthy; this is the case the year round, (the trees being never bare). It is a matter of taste which is to be preferred, scanty foliage, and the shedding bark all the year round, or the arrangement with you, and may be decided on the same principle as the juvenile who hesitated whether to bolt down his gingerbread at once, or keep nibbling until the next come round.

Business was in a deplorable state, nearly every body becoming bankrupt. A couple of million-pounds were in the Commissioner's jurisdiction while I was there, with assets not more than three hundred thousand. A letter was read in open Court from one prisoner to the court and his creditors, headed thus—"At Sea"—and went on to state his deep regret of having given them all so much trouble, and in order to relieve them from any further bother, had taken his books with him, and bade them all an affectionate adieu. Clipper mail vessels with warrants of apprehension, are usually employed to intercept them upon landing at any port out of the country and it became a current proverb whether debtor or creditor arrived first.

Sydney and Melbourne are full of Auction marts. Goods of all sorts are knocked down at the most depreciated value. You may form some idea of the glut of the market from the fact, that the statistics of 1851, showed the amount of imports to be Fifteen Millions sterling in Victoria alone, of which Melbourne is the capital, and the colony numbering not more than three hundred thousand souls, being about fifty pounds sterling a head for every man, woman and child per year.

As for the diggings, I would recommend no body to try them, they are illusory, and nothing pleasant about them, save perhaps the momentary delirium of the one in one hundred who after endless time and labour succeeds in acquiring a few pounds weight of Quartz, or the precious metal, and even he is very rarely remunerated for his fatigues, constant assiduity, and anxiety, and when his aim is accomplished it is sure to be succeeded by the dread of loss by some savage companion, for there you are sure of the fillet by none. Man's nature seems to undergo a metamorphosis. The stranger at your elbow may be an escaped felon, who would put his knife into you for the mere plunder of your boots if he had an opportunity, and could escape detection. Runaway husbands

may be met with any where. They generally upon arrival form new collections, many with the most obscure and degraded of the sex, repulsive alike to the eye, ear and nostril. The colony generally is the great rendezvous for females who through misconduct or indolence, became unfortunate, and to avoid bringing disgrace upon themselves and family at home, have shipped themselves away from Kith and Kin, to seek an asylum in the land of crime and villainy. Many a heart-rending tale may be heard from these unfortunates, if one could lend an ear.

The country is so open in many parts, large reaches of grass-growing plains, with a clump of trees here and there, and forests where there is no brush-wood, that hunting is a favorite occupation of many. The Dingo or wild dog, is as good sport as the fox; he is something like a thick set Shepherd dog, and gives utterance to a dismal howl. The Emu, a handsome silvery grey bird, with sharp and stature like the Ostrich, gives good sport to horse, man and dog. They are very long-necked—some standing as high as six feet. A well-trained dog will seize them by the throat and kill the bird, instantly; an imprudent dog will have his legs smashed by the wing. The Kangaroo also offers fine sport, and when running will betide the horses legs that comes within the sweep of his tail. The dog used for these sports is a cross of the Grey Hound and Mastiff, some of which are as high as a dining table. In the remote settlements one might spend some pleasant weeks. The people are very hospitable.

On one occasion I spent a few days in the country with one of those large stock owners who are the Aristocracy of Australia. He paraded a flock of twenty thousand sheep for my inspection—a herd of several thousand horned cattle—and a regiment of twelve hundred horses. This was the estate upon which he resided. He had two others of similar value. The management of these patriarchal flocks requires judgment. The scarcity of water often proves fatal to their prospects. Not unfrequently the jungle gets on fire, like the American prairie, which reduces them to the greatest straits. This gentleman also showed me his plate, among which were some twenty racing cups won at different times, and showed away in a back room, but he dared not display it he said for fear of robbery and his throat.

These few items of my sojourn in that country will give you a fair idea of the general history of its character, so that you can form your own opinion whether you would wish to lead a life like that.

Yours, &c.

W. G. G.

Whitchurch Council.

The Council of the Township of Whitchurch met pursuant to adjournment at Stouffville on the 11th instant.

Members all present—Reeve in the chair. The following petitions were received, viz: One from Robt. Heasty and others, desiring alterations in Road Division No. 4 in the 7th concession. One from John Hill and others asking aid in improving the road on the 7th concession. One from Jared Lloyd and others, accompanied by a large subscription list, requesting assistance on the 3rd concession line.

A protest from Union School Section No. 2 with Markham, unanimously signed against the proposed dissolution by the Council of Markham.

The following applications for Tavern Licenses with their Sureties were received and accepted, viz: J. Kiersopp, Aurora; J. Ferres and A. Sengster, Stouffville; Eli Connor 10th concession, John Sherwin 7th concession; Hannah McKinlay, Bogart Town; Joseph Hewitt, Newmarket; Wm. Christison, Yonge-street; John Hill, Lemonville.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the payment of one pound to the Poll Clerk for his services rendered at the annual Township meeting.

The Clerk was authorized by resolution to determine on and accept Sureties for C. Brod-ford, Aurora, and T. Mosher, J. Forsyth and R. Roach, Newmarket Innkeepers, provided they are proposed on or before the 18th instant.

A resolution was also passed, fixing the Salary of the Assessor for the present year at £20.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Clerk to give public notice forbidding all persons cutting or removing any timber from any road allowances in this Township; and also to give notice that on the 28th inst. the timber on the road allowances on the 6th con. line from lots 16 to 20 inclusive—and on the side line between 20 and 21 in the 6th concession—and on the 29th inst. the timber on the side line road between lots 5 and 6 in the 6th con.—and on the 1st day of March next the timber on the side line road between lots 20 and 21 in the 7th and 8th concessions, and on the 6th con. line from lot 21 northward, will be sold by public auction; the said sales to take place as follows: the 1st at lot 20 on the 6th con. line; the 2nd at the east end of said road allowance; the 3rd on the 8th con. line at lot 20—said sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The timber sold to be removed on or before the first day of April 1857, or to be forfeited.—Terms of sale: one half cash and the remainder in nine months.

A by-law is amended by-law No. 80, to alter certain road divisions and appoint Overseers of highways therefor, viz: to divide road division No. 9 in the 3rd con. and, George J. Hollingshead to be Overseer for road division No. 10. Also to divide road division No. 4 in the 7th con., and Robt. Heasty to be Overseer for said road division, to be known as No. 6. Also to divide road division No. 4 in the 8th con., and James Paisley, Jr. to be Overseer for the same, to be known as No. 5. In the 1st con., division No. 6, Thos. Curry to be Overseer, in place of John Millard, resigned.

The Council then adjourned, to meet at Newmarket at the call of the Reeve.

Get the above report of the proceedings of the Council we are indebted to the politeness of the Clerk, J. W. Collins, Esq., to whom we tender our thanks for his attention.

The Tea Meeting.

The attendance at the Wesleyan Tea Meeting last evening was large—the viands numerous and such as connoisseurs would relish—the speeches highly interesting—and the singing excellent. Every thing was as delightful as could be wished.

Want of time, and space as well, compels us to defer till next week a report of the proceedings.

We are requested to state that another Tea Meeting for the same purpose, will be held this evening at the same place, commencing at 7 o'clock. Several addresses, we are informed, will be delivered. Of course, those who were there last evening will repeat their visit on this occasion, taking their friends with them.

We would suggest, but very respectfully, that the old church be sold, the proceeds of which in connection with a few liberal donations, would be sufficient to erect a house amply furnished, and worthy of the Wesleyan body.

The New Judges.

The *Colonist* informs us that the judicial changes were on the 5th Feb. carried into effect. At 3 o'clock the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Draper, C. B., took his seat in the Common Pleas, and the customary oaths were then administered to him by the Clerk of the Court. Mr. Hagerly also took his seat on the Bench and was sworn in as Puisne Judge of the same Court. Mr. Justice McLennan took his seat in the Queen's Bench, and was sworn in as Senior Puisne Judge of that Court. He takes precedence from the time of his first appointment as a judge.

We observed amongst the members of the Bar present on the occasion, Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, and the Hon. John Ross. As soon as Mr. Draper and Mr. Hagerly had taken the usual oaths, the Attorney General briefly addressed them, congratulating them upon their well earned and well deserved honours. Both Judges then briefly thanked the Attorney General and the members of the Bar, for the honour done them.

Editorial News Items.

The weather was colder here yesterday than at any time this winter; which together with the light fall of snow, strong winds and consequent drifting, had the effect on the Rail Road of detaining the mail going both North and South two days; and also of throwing from the track several cars and locomotives, the we understand, without serious injury.

The first issue of the *Wellington Constitution* is on our table. It is neatly executed, the selections good, and its principles sound. It is about the size of the *Sentinel* and is printed at Fergus. We trust the proprietor will receive that liberal patronage which his journal well deserves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrival of the "Persia."

NEW YORK, Feb. 9th.

Glances in favor of peace are on the increase. Russian sincerity is as much questioned as on former occasions; but appearances are all fair and straightforward.

The Czar has ordered his army in the Crimea to cease hostilities without waiting for a formal armistice, although it is rumored that an armistice is agreed upon for three months.

France, England and Austria continue in accord, although it is foreseen that grave questions must arise during the negotiations.

No place of meeting has yet been decided upon. A despatch says, the meeting will certainly be either at Paris or London, also that Baron Brunen will be the Russian Plenipotentiary. It will be February 2nd at least before all preliminary signatures are added to the agreement to meet.

The *Saturday Daily News* learns on undoubted authority that the preliminaries to a treaty will be signed probably before Tuesday, and certainly before Parliament meets.

An armistice will be concluded immediately after signing preliminaries and negotiations, with a view to a comprehensive treaty will be commenced immediately. It further learns that it is the determination of the Allied Powers to exercise to the full extent the right reserved to them by the 5th Article.

The Austrian proposals bringing forward additional stipulations for the general interests of Europe.

A despatch from Berlin states that the peace proposals were strongly supported at St. Petersburg by Holland.

The *Daily News* city article says the funds to-day, experienced an unfavorable, relapse. The chief depressing influence appears to rest with continued sales on Government account.

The Bank of England, having made large advances to Government, sells stock for the latter, and thus draws notes issued in payment of dividend, owing to the demand for money against these sales, and to meet the final instalments on Turkish loan.

The Money Market Stock Exchange was rather stringent, and lenders could easily get six per cent on good securities. Out doors, however, there was no tightness.

The *London Times* intimates that Lord Clarendon will represent Great Britain at the conference, which will probably be held at Frankfurt after the preliminaries of peace are signed. Baron Brunen and Count On-loff will appear on the part of Russia.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour.—Slow sales. Western Canal 40s; Ohio 42s. Wheat rather improved, demand at 10s 10d, a 11s 3d, Red, White 11s 9d a 12s; Mixed and Yellow Corn, 38s 6d. White nominally 43s; Provisions quiet and unchanged. Consols showed 91, but closed at 90 1/2.

The fall of Herat, lately doubted by some papers, is confirmed by the latest reports from Afghanistan; but it is likewise certain that the Ruler of Cabul, Abd. Dost. Mohammed, has arranged his differences with his brother Candahar, and joined with him in a drawn

stratagem against Herat, and virtually against Persia. The Indian authorities will probably support the movement by expedition into the Persian Gulf, since we hear that the Hon. Augustus Murray, Her Majesty's Ambassador in Persia, has broken off his relations with the Shah.

A despatch via Trieste announces that on the 14th the Ambassadors commenced with the Porte the discussion of the question relative to the re-constitution of the Principalities, and the reforms connected with the condition of the Rayahs.

The *Vienna Correspondent* of the *Times* states that in that capital the most strenuous efforts are making to induce England not to insist on the disarming of the Russian fortresses on the Eastern shores of the Black Sea. Great complaints are made of the inconceivable obstinacy of Sir Hamilton Seymour in this matter. It is feared that the British Government will not consent to the preliminaries of peace until a perfectly clear interpretation has been given to the fifth proposition.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes a letter from Berlin, dated the 21st inst., which states that in a Cabinet Council held that day, at which the King presided, it was decided that Prussia should take no initiative in reference to the participation of Prussia in the peace conferences, and should make no concession susceptible of changing her actual position.

The *Frankfort Gazette*, in reference to armistices, says that the suspension of hostilities will first be established by a military convention concluded between the Allied and Russian Commanders, and that afterwards the armistice will be confirmed by the respective Governments of the belligerents.

At Vienna it is stated that if from the proclamation of an armistice peace is not concluded by the time it is practicable to open the campaign, the allied fleets will enter the Baltic, but during the negotiations will not pass beyond the Island of Gotland. In the Crimea, the Tchernaya, and defiles which lead to the valley of Baidar, will form the line of demarcation. The line of limitation at Kimburn, Kertch and Empatoria will be fixed by mutual agreement between the Allied and Russian commanders.

A private letter from St. Petersburg, quoted by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, states that the public mind was greatly agitated, and that there would be nothing surprising in the fact of an outbreak.

From Sebastopol the accounts are to the 9th. There has been a great deal of snow. The cannonade between the northern forts and the southern side continued but at intervals. Two more of the docks had been blown up. Accounts from Kertch state that General Viscoun, fearing an attack, had sent off a requisition for an additional number of officers, both for the infantry and artillery.

It is stated that 30,000 Russians had appeared between Ochakov and Petrovski. Fearing an attack on Kimburn, the garrison of that place had been reinforced; and the fleet was prepared to co-operate in case of necessity.

From Rostchuk we hear that a serious collision had taken place between the Turkish and Austrian troops at that town.

Our accounts from Constantinople are of the 14th. The *Presse* affirms that Mr. Murray's difference with the Persian government had no political motive. He had required the liberation of Mirza's wife. The British minister had come to the British embassy with presents and excuses, and offering to cancel the injurious note. Mr. Murray had left a political agent at Tcheran and threatened to support him by a fleet in the Persian Gulf. The departure of M. Roumeur the French minister, was contradicted.

At Marseilles the arrival of 25,000 barrels of American flour is reported. The price of corn was lower.

News from Trabzon of the 5th states that snow had fallen. The inhabitants of Kars had been respected.

The *Globe* announces, in a leading article, that the warlike preparations of the Government are

It is said to-day that the French Emperor has actually despatched a messenger to the Crimea ordering Marshal Pelissier to sheath his sword and silence his guns until further orders. I do not hear that our own Government have followed this example—but of course both armies will not cordially together as they have hitherto done, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made by the friends of Russia to disturb the good feeling between England and France, by fanning old prejudices and insinuating the existence of secret and intimate relations between the French court and the Russian Cabinet. If the Paris press does represent the feeling of Louis Napoleon it cannot be doubted that he is very anxious for peace if it be possible to secure it, for the editors of most of French metropolitan papers are devoting themselves to writing censures upon the British press for maintaining its belligerent tone.

Mr. Macaulay has resolved to retire from Parliament and from public life. He has sent his address of resignation to the Electors of Edinburgh, thanking them for bearing so patiently his protracted absence from the House of Commons, and telling them that his health will no longer allow of his perseverance in the attempt to remain in the Senate. Most of our journals of all shades of politics have been commenting on the circumstance, and generally in a way that must have proved very consoling to the spirit of Mr. Macaulay.

The grave charge preferred by the Times against Lord Stratford de Redcliffe must be sifted. He is accused of having caused the downfall of Kars by his dislike to General Williams, and it is said that 63 despatches were sent by the General to the Ambassador and that not one of these would he answer until he received a rap of the knuckles from the Foreign Office. Everybody knows that Lord de Redcliffe's manners have not been improved by a long residence at Constantinople, but that is of very slight importance compared with the accusation of neglecting the fall of Kars, and in it the honour of his country.

Kossuth on the War.

In his last letter to the N. Y. Times, Kossuth thus expresses his views of Russia's power of resistance, and the possibility of its being broken by the allies: "It is no use to say that it is a great truth, and it is a great truth, that no campaign in the Crimea, no bombardment of Cronstadt, nothing possible in the Black Sea—nothing in a word, but a Polish campaign can possibly break Russia's power of resistance. Therefore, as long as the Czar knows, as we know he must, that the Allied Powers, from fear of imparting to the war a revolutionary character, partly from fear of Austria and Prussia, and the rest of the German Governments, do not less tremble at the very idea of a Polish campaign than he himself does, I am unable to understand how the idea of a perfect hopelessness of defence can occur to the mind; chiefly when we recollect that the Anglo-French alliance is not founded on a national basis, but rests entirely on the whim and fate of a single individual, whose time and accident may sweep away from the stage, and whom we recollect besides, that should Russia feel herself really menaced in the permanency of her power, she can with perfect security rely on Austria and Prussia as on a reserve. I say, she can rely, because whatever language these governments may hold no greater mistake, none more absurd could be made, that under any circumstances, Prussia would deviate from her allegiance, or Austria mean to be serious in 'looking warlike against the Czar.' That just at this moment she looks anything but warlike, the reduction of her army is a conclusive evidence. Why forsake the logic of history, geography, principle and logic on information, which can have no foundation. Nothing contrary to the logic of history is possible—on so much you may depend.

The War in Kansas.

In relation to this matter the Herald of Freedom of the 19th instant uses the following language:—
We are positively assured that it has been determined upon to arrest every member of the State Government when it goes into operation on the 4th of March next; and that Jones is already making arrangements for his posse against advance from Missouri. If another party from that State comes here on such an expedition, we hope to Heaven that a person will be able to reach the place of their destination. They should be shot down like wild beasts, and their bones allowed to float in the sun for centuries, a warning to future invaders. We hope further, that if the Governor of Missouri will allow a foray of vagabonds from that State to make incursions upon a peaceful unoffending neighbor, that the citizens of adjoining States will come to the rescue, and teach them that both parties can play at the game of war.
We have been harassed, and put to the expense of thousands of thousands of dollars to protect our people from outrage, and still they are shot down in cold blood, without any offence save differing in opinion on a political question. Unless Congress interfere immediately, and put a stop to the gathering storm, so true as a God of infinite justice rules the world, to true a war such as never was dreamed of upon the American continent will open upon us with all its horrors. The people of sixteen States, and embracing three-fourths of the free population of the Union, are never to remain quiet lookers on and see their sons and brothers slain in cold blood on the plains of Kansas. The blow once struck, its shock will recoil upon Missouri, and the end who can tell?

Great Western Facts.

A very good idea of the traffic which seeks an outlet from the States to and through Canada by the Great Western, may be formed from the fact, that at the present time there are 205,000 tons of goods lying at Detroit for carriage by that railway. These having, in a great measure, accumulated since the ice on the Detroit river obstructed the navigation so that the transit has been interrupted. That immense pile of goods would fill 25,000 cars and as each train is not on the average, composed of more than twenty cars, it follows that it will take fifteen hundred trains to transport the load. But there are only four goods trains per day running East from Windsor and at that rate it will take a period of sixty one weeks to clear off the accumulation, supposing that no further additions were made to it. The great want of the Company at the present time is engine power. In October last, they purchased from the Grand Trunk Co., eight of their fine engines, but as these had to be taken to pieces and conveyed up some of them are not yet running. Other engines are expected to arrive from England early in the spring, and exertions are being made on all sides to meet the traffic demand, but at the present time it is impossible to do so.

While the public must rejoice to witness the unparalleled success of the first great Canadian line, we cannot but lament that with all this traffic, all this prosperity, which is more than it can meet, that Company should still oppose the proposal to bring the Grand Trunk Railway to London. The cup of prosperity is full to the running over-repletion starts them in the face at every point—the success is overwhelming. But surely those are no grounds for refusing any participation in the benefits.—
London Free Press.

A Letter from an Ohio Legislator.

The Columbus correspondent of the Clermont Sun says the following is a copy of a letter from a member of the Legislature to a hotel-keeper in Columbus:—
"Mr. — of the — Hotel Columbus Ohio I want you to make way for me at your hotel so I can have a room on the first floor. I suppose your house has a few stories but beside the Sellar & I want my room next the kitchen I reckon I will want my room while the ledger-keeper sits in the next room to the State of Indiana in the State of Ohio, the honorable members in the State of Indiana last year paid a dollar and a half for board per week but then the times were better then now and I think you ought to do a trifle better I want one or two chairs in my room and a bute jack and my butes blaked out a weak on sundries.
Yours till death,
G. R. L.
P. S. Right positively & say if I can get the rumed direct your letter to the Secretary of Danyil Bunc counsel in this county as they told me when I was nominated to let me see all my political correspondents.
Yours,
G. R. L."

Land Sharks in New York.

BRIDGET ROY.—The following letter is from the New York Tribune:—"Sur, I see your paper is med the instrument of exposing all kinds of rascality. In looking over its pages, it is amusing to see the story of Bridget Roy, the poor creature complaining of the manner in which her mistress treats her. She dwells to sine the pledge, I suppose when I began to complain how I was elated and beaten and everything else in this infernal city. If those poor fellows that talk so much about how others are elated would only take up my case and expose these little shops where the devil hangs out on a red flag, and where inside you will see a lot of folks selling and buying as they call them fine gold watches. But one bright frosty morn'g when this poor soul came from the State of Jersey with a pocket full of bills, he was coming along the Broadest street in this City, and the devil led me into these little infernal holes where jewelry is sold cheaper than in Platts large store in Dublin. After I got in thinking what the devils were about, I bid \$40 on the gold watch, got struck off for me; paid my \$40 that my poor bones sweated many a day for; and would you believe it, they made a brass watch of it, and made me take an old silver watch not worth 50 cents, when they got the money. All was sold—no more till to-morrow—the door—and out with ye all. Off I went, and in two hours for the life of me I could not find the spot. And this kind of business is allowed in your city, where you have such angelic City Government. If Mr. Franklin would now only complain of these things—and if Bridget Roy had such a loss to think on, she could not sleep as well as after a bottle of Beer. Mr. THYBURN, tell the Mayor to help me, as he gets paid for such labor.
I remain Yours &c.,
JAMES HAGERTY,
No 272 8th-av."
New York, Feb. 5 1856.

WHAT RAILROADS ARE DOING FOR THE WEST.—The official returns of the new Census for Illinois have just been received. The entire population is over 1,800,000, which is a gain of about 50 per cent upon the census of 1850. By comparing the increases through the several decades and semi-decades, since the census has been taken, it will be seen that the gain has been much larger during the last five years, than in any former period:
From 1810 to 1820 the increase was 42,923
From 1820 to 1830 the increase was 102,231
From 1830 to 1840 the increase was 114,825
From 1840 to 1850 the increase was 291,736
From 1850 to 1855 the increase was 185,912
From 1855 to 1856 the increase was 159,345
From 1856 to 1857 the increase was 448,791
The railroad system has been developed in Illinois within the last five years, and one of the fruits, we see, has been to double the population. A correspondent showed the other day that another was to quintuple the value of her land. Add to those the improved society, the multiplied education and educational and moral influences, such as the newspapers, cheap books, &c., which follow population, and take advantage of all methods of communication, and then one may begin to appreciate the advantages of the modern system as an engine of civilization.

The mortality at Vienna is alarming. Last week there were 2,300 and odd typhus patients in the hospitals; the insufficient food of the poor having produced a malignant fever, which now is spreading over all classes of society. Thus the destitute condition of the poor is punished by the suffering of the rich.

SMOKING ACCIDENT.—FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—About 6 o'clock on Friday night last the house of Mr. A. McFarland, on the Cayuga road, about eight miles below Jarvis, was destroyed by fire, and with it his whole family of five children were burned to death. The eldest was about nine years of age, the two youngest were twins of two years. Our informant states that he and another were the first at the burning building; they made every effort to reach the little sufferers but in vain, the roof of the house having already fallen in. When they first arrived they thought they heard a noise and broke in the windows, but were met with a stream of fire, and in less than ten minutes afterwards the whole building was level with the ground. Just at this time the people (who had been on a visit to a sick neighbor) arrived at the ruins of what was two hours before their peaceful and happy home, and it was not until two hours afterwards that a few charred and black masses met their horrified gaze, as all that remained of their five healthy children. The agony of their bereaved parents we can sympathize with, but cannot describe. So sudden and frightful a bereavement is sufficient to unseat reason from its throne.

THORNE. This is another lesson of caution to house-keepers. The fire is supposed to have originated from a barrel of ashes standing near a corner of the house. We trust that many fond but careless parents may find this a salutary warning.—
Simpson Advocate.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.—We have great pleasure in following up the fortunes of one of our old apprentices Mr. Wm. Moran, the son of a wealthy farmer of Southampton, P. E. County, David Moran, Esq. Not long since, we found him the proprietor of the San Francisco Evening Mail. We now find him the originator of a gigantic enterprise, the importance of which, Brother Jonathan's ingenuity failed to discover until a Canadian boy led the way. May it be attended with that success that distinguished all his projects since when an apprentice—a mere boy—"little Billy," he first began to develop his business abilities by securing an agency for American publications, while in our office in Picton. An American paper says:—"We are informed that an organization of capitalists and experienced California Expressmen has been nearly arranged, in this city, for the establishment of a large and new Express business with California. Mr. W. Moran (late of the San Francisco press) is in this city on the eve of departure for Mexico, where he proposes establishing between Vera Cruz and Acapulco a California Express, probably in conjunction with one of the old Lines now running via Panama and Nicaragua.—
Whitby Reporter.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CANADA.—The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial to Congress asking for an extension of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada to all articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of either country, and for the mutual right of the shipping of each country to participate in the coasting trade of the other. The trade which before the treaty amounted to about \$1,600,000, has grown under it to \$30,900,000, an amount that is exceeded only by the trade with Great Britain and France.

THE HUDSONS BAY COMPANY.—Private letters, says the Washington Star, of Tuesday, received by the last arrival from the Pacific side speak in the highest terms of the recent conduct of the authorities in charge of the British (Hudson's Bay Company) trading fort at Vancouver, who furnished the American settlers in their vicinity with arms, with which to protect themselves from the hostile savages, and dispatched their steamer laden with provisions from their depot, to the succor of our people located more distant from them. Such conduct on their part deserves to be, and will be, remembered.

New York, Feb. 11.
The Herald's correspondent telegraphs:—"Mexico having withdrawn her protest against the payment of a portion of the Santa Ana drafts, it will be considered by our Government as a recognition of the whole debt. If valued in part these drafts must be valued entire, and the whole amount will be paid to the American holders."
The correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer telegraphed last night from Washington that the despatches by the Persia are friendly. There is no definite answer respecting the recall of Mr. Crampton and the Consul. There is no possibility of a collision on the Central American question.

New York, Feb. 12.
The U. S. Steamer Arctic sailed this morn'g, under commander Harstoin, to search for the Pacific, and to relieve vessels in distress. She is amply provisioned.
Orders were received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, to send the U. S. steamer Dispatch immediately in search of the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.
Mr. Rust was arrested yesterday for the assault on Mr. Greeley, and in \$500 bail for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

Nicaragua.—The news from Nicaragua still shows General Walker firm in the possession of his conquest, and receiving constant reinforcements from this country. Indeed our Special Correspondent reports that on board the vessel which carried him out to San Juan del Norte, and which was strictly searched by the authorities here before sailing a considerable number of men for Walker's army went as passengers, having their military organization complete at the start. The official paper of Costa Rica, though hostile to Walker, also admits that his government is becoming better established. An instance of the same discretion which seems to have guided the movement of the successful chieftain ever since he arrived at Grand, has just been furnished in his separation from Gen. Jerez, his Minister for foreign Affairs. Jerez being an old political friend of Cabanas, the exiled President of Honduras, insisted that Nicaragua should at once make war upon the party now dominant in that State, for the restoration of Cabanas and the Democrats to the control of its affairs. This crusade Walker refused to engage in, alleging that Nicaragua was too greatly exhausted by her own protracted civil war, and too much in need of devoting all the energies of her inhabitants to draining and cultivating the country to be able to do anything in the civil wars of her neighbors.—
N. Y. Tribune.

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, July 13, 1856.
Fall Wheat 6s 6d 3/4; Spring Wheat 5s 6d 3/4; Pease 3s 9d 1/4; Oats 2s 3d 1/4; Pork 10s 1/2; Butter 1s 3d; Potatoes 2s 6d; Corned Beef 1s 11d 3/4; Hay 1s 11d 3/4; Large quantity of wheat coming in chiefly for storage.
Toronto, Feb. 13th, 1856.
Flour, 35s.
Wheat, 7s 6d to 8s 3d bushels.
Peas, 3s 6d to 4s 10d 100 lbs.
Beef, slaughtered, 2s 6d to 2s 7d 100 lbs.
Lard, 9d 1/2 lb.
Mutton, 3s 9d to 4s 10d 100 lbs.
Pork, 10s 1/2 to 11s 1/2 100 lbs.
Oats, 2s 7d to 2s 9d 100 bushel.
Peas, 3s 9d to 4s 10d 100 bushel.
Rye, 3s 10d to 4s 10d 100 bushel.
Corn, 2s 6d to 2s 7d 100 bushel.
Barley, 2s 6d to 2s 7d 100 bushel.
Tobacco, 2s 6d to 2s 7d 100 lb.
Coke, 2s 6d to 2s 7d 100 ton.
HAY, 80s to 120s 100 ton.
STRAW, 40s to 50s 100 ton.

New York, Feb. 13, 1856.
Flour, 87, 37, 37 1/2 barrel.
Wheat, 87, 37, 37 1/2 barrel.
Peas, 3s 9d to 4s 10d 100 lbs.
Beef, slaughtered, 2s 6d to 2s 7d 100 lbs.
Lard, 9d 1/2 lb.
Mutton, 3s 9d to 4s 10d 100 lbs.
Pork, 10s 1/2 to 11s 1/2 100 lbs.
Oats, 2s 7d to 2s 9d 100 bushel.
Peas, 3s 9d to 4s 10d 100 bushel.
Rye, 3s 10d to 4s 10d 100 bushel.
Corn, 2s 6d to 2s 7d 100 bushel.
Barley, 2s 6d to 2s 7d 100 bushel.
Tobacco, 2s 6d to 2s 7d 100 lb.
Coke, 2s 6d to 2s 7d 100 ton.
HAY, 80s to 120s 100 ton.
STRAW, 40s to 50s 100 ton.

ATTENTION!
Selling off at Cost in Newmarket!
JOHN DAVISON
WILL sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost Price for Cash, consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, &c.
All of Superior Quality.
Parties wishing to purchase Cheap Goods will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
J. D. WISHES to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute all orders for
BOOTS AND SHOES
Of every variety, on the shortest notice.
Two good Journeymen Shoemakers wanted.
JOHN DAVISON.
Newmarket, Feb. 13, 1856. 91f

NEWS FOR FARMERS!
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.
THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the Farmers of Canada, MANNY'S PATENT COMBINED MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE, with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried, both in the United States and in Canada, and stands unparalleled as a Combined Machine in the following points:—
Its perfect adaption to uneven surfaces.—
Its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting. Its lightness of draft and freedom from side draft. The ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower and vice versa. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business is unsurpassed.
By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheels, the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering Wings, the Raker is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain to allow the team to pass, so that the whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain. Price, with two sets of knives, \$135.
The Subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, viz: The platform has been arranged by altering the Machinery, so that the rakes have no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately at one side.
These Machines are Self-oiling. Once oiling will last a whole day.
—ALSO—
Seymour and Morgan's Reaper, which, as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province.
Price \$120.
KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE, Price \$110.
These Machines are all made under their own superintendence, and of the very best material, and are all warranted to work well on fair trial or no pay.
The above Machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.
Agricultural Implements and Stoves of every description.
Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing, our principle being to make every article to recommend itself.
JOSEPH WALTON & Co.,
Holland Landing.
February, 6th, 1856. 8y1

AURORA
GARRAGE FACTORY.
WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Carriage Maker,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Aurora and vicinity, that having commenced the above business, he is now prepared to furnish Carriages of every style and finish on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.
ALSO
An assortment kept constantly on hand. The best imported timber used.
Aurora, Feb. 6th, 1856. 8y1

ALFRED BERRY,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
BEGS to inform the good people of Aurora and surrounding neighbourhood, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of PLANT AND ORNAMENTAL Work in the above branches, and hopes by assiduity, integrity, and punctuality, and last though not least, reasonable charges, to meet and receive a share of public patronage.
Aurora, Feb. 6th, 1856. 8y1

CARRIAGE TRIMMING.
George F. Giles,
BEGS to inform the trade and others, that he has taken part of MR. BERRY'S Paint Shop, in this Village, where he is prepared to trim
CARRIAGES & BUGGIES
In all Styles of Fashion, and by constant attention to business, hopes to gain a share of public patronage.
Aurora, Feb. 13th, 1856. 9

MRS. WARNER'S SCHOOL
TERMS PER QUARTER:
Pupils under eight years, £ 0 10 0
Over eight years, 0 15 0
Music, 1 10 0
Singing, 1 10 0
Boarders without Music, 7 5 0
Newmarket, Dec. 21st, 1855. 2w2

HENRY HARRIS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.,
Aurora.
BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work, Plain or Ornamental.
In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.
House Joinery made to order on the shortest notice.
Aurora, Jan. 21, 1856. 6

GEO. HUGHES,
BROWNVILLE,
INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for
Cheapness and Variety
He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of
SUGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCOS,
RICE, &c., &c.
CASSIMERE,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS,
BEAVER AND BROAD CLOTHS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
LADY'S BONNETS,
CIRCULAR CAPES, &c., &c.,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
ROCHESTER TOOLS,
And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.
A GENERAL TAILORING & MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
In connection with the above.
Brownsville, King, Jan. 24, 1856. 41f

Particularly
IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
THERE never was a more elegant display of rich DRESS GOODS than now to be witnessed at
B. PEARSON'S, AURORA.
Consisting of Plain, Plaid and Striped Silks, rich Moire Antiques, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Merino Plaids, De Laines, &c., Shawls, Cloaks and Talmas, in great variety, together with an assortment of French-Needlework Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Chemisettes, Gloves and Hosiery. Ladies, if you wish to save your money and still have the best goods in the country, go to
B. PEARSON, Aurora.
The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or
PRODUCE,
B. PEARSON.
N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.
Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 21f

REMOVED
TO THE
Old Stand,
CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,
NEWMARKET.
THE Subscriber having recently filled up his Store has opened out a superior stock of
DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
Consisting partly of
Colours and Cashmeres,
Alpacas and Orleans,
Australian Crapes,
German and British Galas,
Burmah Checks,
Moire Antiques,
Plain and Fancy Velvets Trimmings,
Scarfs and Sashes,
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
Broad Cloths,
Casimeres,
Plain and Fancy Doeskins & Tweeds,
Vestings,
Scarfs and Ties, &c., &c., &c.
Together with a complete assortment of
GROCERIES,
Including London Pickles and Sauces.
WINE AND LIQUORS,
CROCKERY,
HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS,
Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.
—JOSEPH CAWTHRA.
Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855. 11f

CANADA AND HER RESOURCES,
Being the Essay which received the Second Prize, by ALEXANDER MORRIS, A.M.
PRICE 1s. 3d. 8vo. SEWED.
For sale by
THOMPSON & CO.,
52 King Street East.
Toronto, Dec. 13, 1855.

IMPORTANT NEWS!
R. H. SMITH,
Newmarket.
IS now exhibiting the largest Stock of Goods ever introduced into this place, adapted to the season, and wants of the community, and can therefore give to his customers all the advantage that a City can furnish in
VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICE.
R. H. S. having employed a first rate Cutter and superior workmen, is prepared to make up
Men's and Boy's Garments
to measure, in the most fashionable style, equal to any City Tailor and warranted to fit.
JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S
BUFFALO ROBES,
AMERICAN BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
AMERICAN SALT,
ROCHESTER TOOLS,
ROOM PAPER,
CARPETINGS,
Ready Made Clothing, &c.
ALSO
A LARGE Stock of Rod, Plate and Bar Iron, Steel, Zinc, &c.
ROBERT H. SMITH.
Dec. 18, 1855. 1

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a
Large and excellent assortment of
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been procured on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
Also on hand a large and good supply of
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.
The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive
BOOT & SHOE
Establishment,
At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customers work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.
WILSON REID & CO.
Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855. 11f

FARMERS!
THE Newmarket Factory is in complete working order and prepared to do Castoms Cloth Dressing promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
W. A. CLARK, Agent.
IF YOU WANT GENCINE
CANADIAN made Cloth, Blankets, and Flannels at moderate prices, and warranted to give good satisfaction, come to the Newmarket Factory and buy.
W. A. CLARK, Agent.
LADIES
Of industrious habits will find a beautiful assortment of Knitting Yarn at the Newmarket Factory.
No. 2 at 2s 6d. per lb.
No. 1 Union 3s 0d. " "
Fine 4s 0d. " "
Superfine 4s 6d. " "
W. A. CLARK, Agent.
ALL KINDS of produce taken in exchange for goods—or in payment for custom work, at the Newmarket Factory.
W. A. CLARK, Agent.
Newmarket, Dec. 12th 1855. 11f

FOR SALE.
LOT No. 20 in the Eighth Concession on the 1st of Sept. 1856, containing 200 acres. Four acres are cleared and seeded down. There is on it a good log house, a quantity of good pine, and a valuable cedar swamp, and it is most advantageously watered.
For Terms enquire of Robt. Healey adjoining lot, or apply to
A. BOULTBEE,
Solicitor, &c., Newmarket.
January 21, 1856. 61f

FOR SALE.
A FIRST RATE DOUBLE WAGGON
A very good Team Horse, and
A lot of Sheep.
Terms easy. Enquire of
WILSON REID & CO.,
Sharon
Dec. 12, 1855. 11f

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Newmarket.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!
THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now about increasing his STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and continues to offer all in his line at the New York prices.
NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At publisher's prices at
Nixon's Book Store.
Thomas Nixon
Keeps on hand a first rate article of TEA, which he will sell at the lowest remunerating profit.
FISH! FISH! FISH!
A supply of Fresh Fish
can be had weekly at the Subscriber's Store, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Main-Street, Newmarket.
THOMAS NIXON.
THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of Groceries, comprising a choice selection of Black and Green Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
THOMAS NIXON.
Dec. 18, 1855. 11f

OYSTER SALOON.
A. M. HALL
BEGS leave to announce to the public, that his
SALOON, ON MAIN-STREET,
Is now fitted up in the most comfortable style, where he will always be glad to supply his patrons with
FRESH OYSTERS,
Prepared to suit the varied taste of the million and at most reasonable rates.
Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855. 11f

STOVE WAREHOUSE,
NEWMARKET,
NEXT DOOR TO J. MILLARD, MAIN-STREET.
G. MORTIMORE
WOULD return thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him, and would respectfully announce that he has just received a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,
OF THE NEWEST PATENT,
which he intends to dispose of for Cash, and on short credit, at Toronto prices.
In connection with the above will be found a general assortment of
TIN, COPPER, ZINC AND SHEET IRON-WARE,
Always on hand, or made to order.
Job Work
In all its branches done on short notice and with neatness. Terms moderate.
Newmarket, Dec. 12th, 1855. 1y1

ROBERT BRODIE,
Carpenter and Builder,
WATER-STREET, NEWMARKET.
R. would thank for past liberal patronage, and would remind his old customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to take contracts and execute all descriptions of work in the above branches with punctuality and economy.
Materials for building furnished when required.
Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber, kept on hand.
Dec. 12, 1855. 11f

WM. ADAMS,
Builder and House Carpenter,
BEGS to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to contract for the erection of all kinds of Buildings.
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Work done in the most approved style and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.
A good supply of Sash, Window Blinds and Doors, constantly on hand.
Residence—Water-Street, near the Railroad, Newmarket.
Dec. 7, 1855. 1y1

A SELECTED
LIST OF LANDS
For Sale.
Township of Melancthon.
3rd Range: Lots No. 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, (West of T. & S. Road) 38 acres each. 400 acres.
4th Range: Lots No. 252, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, (West of T. & S. Road) 50 acres each. 400 acres.
8th Range: Lots No. 22 and 23, N. E. of T. & S. Road, 100 acres each. 200 acres.
4th Concession: Lots No. 21, W. 1-2 22, S. E. 1-4 7, (old survey) together 350 acres.
Township of Artemesia.
3rd Range: Lots No. 30, 36, 37, S. of Durham Road, 79 acres each. 228 acres.

Township of Holland.
2nd Concession: Lots No. 20 and 21, West of T. and S. Road, 12 acres cleared with house and barn, 45 acres each. 90 acres.
TERMS LIBERAL
Apply, if by letter post-paid, to
A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.
Jan. 22, 1856. 61f

HEIFER LOST.
STRAYED from the Subscriber about the 1st of Sept. a Heifer mostly white having some red about the ears, and is about six months old. Any person returning her to the owner, or giving information at this office, where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.
P. P. PEARSON.
Newmarket, Dec. 27th, 1855. 21f

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
ON SHORT NOTICE,
And at Moderate Prices.

